

AMERICA ENTERS THE WAR

1679

that the complete units should not come over until they are, at any rate, partly trained.

4, To consider whether it will be possible to send any drafts of recruits at once to join (a) British, (b) Canadian, or (c) French units. The War Cabinet realise that this may be impossible, but they regard it as the most valuable form of assistance that could be given, and one likely to lead to the most rapid conclusion of the War.

In addition Mr. Balfour was authorised to offer every possible assistance in training the new levies in accordance with experience gained in the present War, and he undertook to suggest to the United States Government that advantage might also be taken of French experience.

At the request of the Minister of Munitions, and with the concurrence of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Mr. Balfour undertook to - ... impress on the United States Government

Munitions

the adoption of British type of guns, with a view to rapid production, closer co-operation, and facility of supply of ammunition.

Mr. Balfour undertook to impress on the United States Government the importance, with a view to meeting the increased requirements due to the formation of their own Army, of increasing the output and reducing civilian demands for steel.

Mr. Balfour would point out the

desirability of not
recruiting steel and other skilled
workers. Dr.
Addison undertook to send Mr. Balfour,
before his
departure, a list of difficulties
encountered and
surmounted by the Ministry of Munitions,
including
labour difficulties.

Mr. Balfour undertook to make special
enquiry,

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